

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME I.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1871.

NUMBER 87.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED,  
EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLOR-  
ED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY  
THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING  
AT 114 CARONDELET STREET  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.  
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS;  
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO;  
GEO. Y. KELSO, RAFFLES.

W. G. BROWN, ---Editor.  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2

ONE YEAR.....\$5.00  
SIX MONTHS.....\$3.00

THREE MONTHS.....\$1.50

SINGLE COPY.....5.

## PROSPECTUS

OF

## The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the *Louisianian*, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the *Louisianian* a *desideratum* in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the *Louisianian* shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her immeasurable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE  
Royal street.....\$2

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from A.M. to 12 M. & 1 P.M. will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P.M.

### POETRY.

#### MY DARLING THREE.

I.  
To my two little darlings, who nestle to-night  
In their mamma's embraces, so fond and so tight;  
And to her who hath borne them for herself and for me—  
To my wife and sweet children, my beautiful three.

II.  
The swiftest wing'd angel my heart shall employ,  
This message to bear to my sources of joy—  
Which like nature's best fountains unceasingly give  
Their ineffable bounty to me,—and I live Their delights to enjoy.

III.  
I can look on their faces—all three in a nest,  
As they smile in their dreams and repose in their rest,—  
Ah! now do I hear my own name from their lips,  
In the tender accents—as my angel tips From his wings my request.

IV.  
Hark—they murmur: "tis dear papa's voice that we hear."  
Six liquid blue eyes search to see if he's near—  
And one little dimpled cheek blooming with roses,  
In loving expectancy sighs, and discloses The trace of a tear.

V.  
My angel is wise, and so, bending in love—  
As a good angel should, kisses each precious dove,  
Saying "dearest of poets, I have come from afar,  
With these kisses and love from your dear papa"—

Kissing each previous dove.

VI.  
And now while I gaze, the rich purple of morning  
Ushers in the bright sun, all the household adorning:  
At the altar of worship behold my sweet three,  
Breathing prayers to God for themselves and for me,

Sending heaven for me.

VII.  
O! God! bless my treasures, and may our home be  
A heaven on earth, for my darlings and me;  
May the angel that sweetens their dreams with his kiss,  
Ne'er be sent on a mission less freighted with bliss.

To my darlings three.

#### FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

#### BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

While the free colored people instinctively distrusted the Colonization Society, and withheld their confidence from it, they at once and heartily accepted the abolition movement. This was especially true of the more intelligent and well-informed. Among the colored ministers there were several who seeing its religious as well as human bearings, rendered essential aid to the cause. A few others did something in the same direction, arousing public attention and quickening the zeal of the friends of freedom. But in 1841 a champion arose in the person of Frederick Douglass, who was destined to play an important part in the great drama then in progress. In him not only did the colored race, but manhood itself find a worthy representative and advocate; one who was a signal illustration not only of self-culture and success under the most adverse circumstances, but of the fact that talent and genius are "color blind," and above the accidents of complexion and birth. He, too, furnished an example of the terrible necessities of slavery, and its purpose and power to crush the human soul; as also of the benign energies of freedom to arouse, to develop, and enlarge its highest and noblest faculties; the one aiming, and he says, almost succeeding in making him a mere mindless and purposeless chattel; the other actually and indissolubly linking his name and labors with the anti-slavery cause, in both this country and in Europe. As few of the world's great men have ever had so checkered and diversified a career, so it may be, at least plausibly claimed that no man represents in himself more conflicting ideas and interests.

Frederick Douglass was born on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, about the year 1817. According to the necessities of slavery and the usual

practice of slave masters, he was taken from his mother when an infant, consequently deprived of even the rude care which maternal instinct might have prompted, and placed under the guardianship of his grandmother, with whom he lived until he was seven years of age. At ten years of age he was sent to Baltimore, to be the companion and protector of the son of a young married couple, who, in consequence of general refinement of character and his proposed relation to their darling boy, treated him, at least, at first, kindly. This change Mr. Douglass ever regarded as a providential interposition—as the turning-point, where his pathway, leaving the descending grade of slave life, entered upon that which led him in that widely divergent direction it has since pursued. Leaving the rude experience of the plantation, with the barren and desert-like surroundings of the Eastern Shore, for the bustle and necessary companionship of the city, an opportunity of learning to read was afforded him, which he most sedulously and successfully, though surreptitiously improved. But the friendliness of his master and mistress, which they had so generously extended to him as an ignorant slave, they felt obliged, by the necessity of slavery, to withhold from him now that he could read, and he had learned to question the rightfulness of slavery and chafe under its chains.

Returned to the Eastern Shore, he encountered the rigors of plantation life, greatly increased by the drunken caprices of an intemperate master, and, doubtless, aggravated by his own impatient and contumacious rebellions under such slaveholding restraint. This, however, was but a prelude to an experience graver and still more tragic. Despairing of controlling you Douglass himself, his owner placed him—as men place their unbroken colts under the care of horse-trainers—in the hands of a professed negro breaker, known through the region as a cruel and merciless man, who had not only gained that reputation, but found it necessary for his interest to maintain it. Concerning this change Mr. Douglass remarks, after referring to the "comparative tenderness" with which he had been treated at Baltimore: "I was now about to sound profounder depths in slave life. The rigors of a field less tolerable than the field of battle was before me." That his apprehensions were not groundless these extracts, taken from his autobiography, abundantly show. "I had not been in his possession three whole days before he subjected me to a most brutal chastisement. Under his heavy blows blood flowed freely; the wales were left on my back as large as my little finger. The sores on my back from this whipping continued for weeks." "I remained with Mr. Corey one year (I cannot say I lived with him), and during the first six months that I was there I was whipped either with sticks or cowhides every week. Aching bones and a sore back were my constant companions. Frequent as the lash was used, however, Mr. Corey thought less of it, as a means of breaking down my spirit, than that of hard and long-continued labor. He worked me steadily up to the point of my powers of endurance. From the dawn of day in the morning till the darkness was complete in the evening I was kept at hard work in the field or the woods." The accounts which he gives of individual cases of chastisement were brutal and revolting almost beyond conception, and we wonder not at his concise description of himself "as a living embodiment of mental and physical wretchedness;" nor at another statement he makes, after referring to the fact that he was somewhat unmanageable at first: "A few months of discipline tamed me. Mr. Corey succeeded in breaking me. I was broken in body, soul, and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed; my intellect languished; the disposition to read departed; the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died; the dark night of slavery closed in upon me; and behold a man transformed into a brute."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### NO CASTE IN PITTSBURG.

#### COLORED CHILDREN ADMITTED INTO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some time ago the School Board of the Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., held a special meeting, at which it was agreed to admit colored children into the public schools of that district. The following will detail the circumstances which led to definite action on the subject, by the Board, as reported by the *Pittsburg Gazette*.

A colored man had several times applied to each of the members of the Board, excepting Mr. Arthur, who was absent, for a permit for his children to attend the sessions of the school, and was refused in each case. When Mr. A. returned he waited upon him, for the same purpose, informing him of his refusal from the others. Mr. Arthur, however, gave him the permit, and the meeting was called for the purpose of revoking that action; as well as censuring Mr. Arthur for the same. Upon Mr. Arthur's explanation of the circumstances, it was agreed that he had not intended to slight the Board, by granting the permit after their refusal, and therefore, that he was not deserving of censure. It was then moved that the permit be revoked. Although the four members of the Board, at first seemed to favor this action before the vote was taken, two of them came over to the side of Mr. Arthur and the motion was lost. The children are now attending the school.

#### PARTY UNITY.

The Louisiana *Intelligencer*, published at Monroe, remarks:

"The stand taken by the *Iliad*, *Intelligencer*, *Madison Journal* and other Republican papers throughout the State, can only be productive of the best effects."

This refers to the effort on the part of some of the Republican papers of the State to heal our party feuds and put down factionists. As we have recently often remarked, if this cannot be done, our whole party organization should be abandoned to the enemy. It may as well be. But we think we shall have harmony and success for the future. If our so-called leaders cannot command sufficient patriotism to work for this end, let them be cast out of the political synecdoche, as evil spirits, for such they will have proven themselves. We do not see why any one man or set of men should be permitted to rule a party to ruin simply because that party may have heretofore honored him or them with high official station. Do you? To admit such a proposition, would be to acknowledge that party to be a bad one.

If our so-called leaders cannot command sufficient patriotism to work for this end, let them be cast out of the political synecdoche, as evil spirits, for such they will have proven themselves. We do not see why any one man or set of men should be permitted to rule a party to ruin simply because that party may have heretofore honored him or them with high official station. Do you?

Adroitly hit.

correspondent of the *Herald* and *Presbyterian*, writing from Minnesota, tells the following: "I have picked up a little story which I think too good a reproof for disturbers of the peace in churches to be lost. A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church was preaching in this same neighborhood, and was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said, 'I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service, one of the official members came and said to me, 'Brother —, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reproved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot. During the rest of that service, at least, there was good order."

### FREE OPINION.

#### Facts in Human Life.

The following excellent article we copy from one of our exchanges, and earnestly recommend our readers to read it, and ponder well on the truths it contains:

"FREEDOM OF OPINION.—No country can be free and prosperous, unless every citizen feels secure in the utterance of his political and religious sentiments, inside of the law. There is no more sense in individuals holding diverse political notions letting that fact cause personal dissensions than there is in persons quarreling because they belong to different churches. A free government, like our own, is based upon the fullest toleration of sentiment in regard to political matters. A citizen who would proscribe or ostracize another for holding opinions differing from his own, is not fit to be free himself. If he had the power he would be a despot, and banish, imprison or guillotine his opponents as is done in France. A man that has not moral courage enough to utter and to act out, by voting his honest convictions in regard to this or that party, is to be pitied. He should remember, 'it is a base abandonment of reason to abandon our right of thought,' and of action also."

#### KEEPING FLOUR IN BARRELS.

It has been observed that flour stored in barrels becomes impaired in quality sooner than when kept in bags. According to the researches of Dr. Poleck, a German chemist, this deterioration first becomes apparent in the shape of a peculiar musty or mouldy odor or sour reaction in the part of the flour; and where these are present the glutin will be found to have changed from an insoluble to a soluble form, whereby its capability for making a good dough is lost.

The cause of these changes is ascribed to the want of a sufficient circulation of air through the mass of the flour kept in barrels, the innermost flour in which is always found to be most sour and the part which yields the strongest odor.

Adroitly hit.

correspondent of the *Herald* and *Presbyterian*, writing from Minnesota, tells the following: "I have picked up a little story which I think too good a reproof for disturbers of the peace in churches to be lost. A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church was preaching in this same neighborhood, and was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said, 'I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service, one of the official members came and said to me, 'Brother —, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reproved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot. During the rest of that service, at least, there was good order."

[Miss. Weekly Pilot.]

What a man knows.

What a man can write out clearly, correctly, and briefly, without book or reference of any kind, that he undoubtedly knows, whatever else he may be ignorant of. For knowledge that falls short of that—knowledge that is vague, hazy, indistinct, uncertain—I for one profess no respect at all. And I believe that there never was a time or country where the influences of careful training were in that respect more needed. Men live in haste, write in haste, only that perhaps the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part, purchase their daily allowance of thought ready-made.

*Louisville Commercial.*

Self-Taught.—Many men are said to be self-taught. No man was ever taught in any other way.

Do you suppose a man to be a bungler to be hung on the well of knowledge and pumiced full? Man is a creature that learns by the exercise of his own faculties. There are aids to learning of various kinds; but no matter how many of these aids a man is surrounded with, after all, the learning is in that which surrounds himself, and whether he is in college or out of college, in school or out of school, every man must educate himself. And in our times and in our community every man has the means of doing it.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	3 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	60	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
One Column	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Prints executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on, most neat and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

# THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

## The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

### OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI:—Daniel E. Young,  
Natchez.

LOUISIANA:—John A. Washington,  
Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G.  
Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett,  
Baton Rouge; A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—James  
A. D'Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS:—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

Mr. GEO. E. PARK is our special  
agent, and is authorized to solicit  
subscriptions and receive payment  
of bills.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

## U. S. GRANT.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.  
Pres't.—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.  
Recording Sec'y.—WILLIAM VIGERS.  
Corresponding Sec'y.—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.

R. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.

THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides.

ALBERT GANTI, of St. Landry.

JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.

A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.

H. RABY, of Natchez.

JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.

DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.

F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J.  
Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District—A. E.  
Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District—Thomas  
H. Noland, George Washington.

Fourth Congressional District—E. W.  
Dewees, Raiford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W.  
Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

BUD-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chair-  
man.

Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. A. B. HARRIS.

Hon. A. E. BARBER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.

Hon. ED. BUTLER.

Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.

JOHN PARSONS Esq.

CONCERT TO NIGHT.

This evening there will be a first rate entertainment at the Lyceum Hall, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

Messrs. A. P. Williams, H. A. Corbin, Thos. Kelly, Alfred White and Professor Shaer, will perform. Several well known accomplished young lady singers will delight the audience with songs. Messrs. L. A. Bell, G. Harr's Fayerweather and E. Smith will also sing.

The Young Men's Dramatic Company of the city, under the direction of Mr. Alex. Kenner, will appear and perform five scenes from Mrs. Hemans's beautiful "Vespers of Palermo." We solicit a liberal patronage of the effort of the L. P. Club, to contribute towards the relief of the sufferers.

Joe Coburn the prize fighter is in the City. He has come down here to settle a dispute with Jim Mace another well known pugilist. The "mill" will take place some time in November at a place not a hundred miles from New Orleans it is said. Unlike most of the encounters of this sort, the coming one possesses a most objectionable feature; it is a fight to settle a personal quarrel between the combatants. We are glad to learn that whip or get whipped Coburn will quit the ring after this encounter.

The *Magnolia* made its appearance this week in an enlarged and improved form. The editor's platform announces that henceforward it is to be a "free lance" allied to no party or clique; but independent.

We congratulate our cotem: on her success so far, and hope that she will come nearer to realizing her ideal of self-independence.

### NOW IS YOUR TIME.

The New Orleans *Patriot* was established and is sustained by parties who profess to desire the overthrow of Governor Warmoth above every other consideration. To encompass the defeat of his every aspiration and hope—if he have any—to renomination for Governor in 1872, every kind of means has been restored to, and for fear that the work is not in a fair way of being accomplished its, continues its libidinous vituperations with as much virulence and intensity and unfortunately for it, with as much unscrupulousness, as if success depended on every single effort. In its Saturday issue, we find it breaking out in this new place, in a paragraph of its reply to the Republican.

Now, if this were true, would Gov. Warmoth be sending for active and influential Democrats and offering them any office in his gift, if they will only unite with him in an effort to put down the negro? Scarcely, we think. That he has done this thing, we know for a fact.

In this sentence is the statement that the *Patriot*'s writer "knows for a fact" that Governor Warmoth has been endeavoring to secure the support of "active and influential Democrats" in an effort to "put down the negro."

Now, on the part of a race in this State, let us implore the *Patriot* to convince the public of the truth of this "fact," and we can assure him that he will have taken one of the greatest strides towards his goal that will be requisite in his travel. It is a matter of profound interest to the "negro" to know of the integrity of his leaders. Give us the basis of your allegations. It is tiresome to be compelled to endure the mere bald assurance of what this one or that one knows.

We are a simple minded and credulous race, and unfortunately we have believed too much already that emanates from a certain class of gentlemen. This thing is "played out;" we want to know the grounds of accusation against the leaders of our party, and we will undertake to judge of the truth or falsity of the charges for ourselves.

The negro has suffered enough at the hands of bare faced demagogues, been victimized to an unheard of extent by pretended friends; led astray far enough by unworthy leaders; he is resolving to get out of these leading strings, and if err, or fall he must, he will have none to blame but himself. His regrets, his bitter disappointments and defeats, will not then excite rancor towards others.

These guarantees were ratified by the Legislature; and these facts, in whole and singly, should have the due consideration of all who desire to do justice to an upright public officer. The Customhouse "lost tribes" are not expected to heed these words of truth.

**BO**—The National Bureau of Labor, of which Frederick Douglass is President, has called a meeting of the National Labor Union to assemble at Columbia, South Carolina during the sitting of the Southern Convention, that met there yesterday.

### DOUGLASS AFTER DELANY.

Many of our readers will doubtless remember that not long since we published the principal part of a correspondence that had just taken place between the two gentlemen named at the top of this article. It will also be borne in mind that Major Dolany accused the National Administration of discriminating between black and brown men, appointing none of the former to office except "ordinary negroes."

To fortify his position the Major selected an unfortunate case, and consequently committed one or two grave inaccuracies. This is the way "The New National Era" of Oct. 12, deals with the case:

We published, a few weeks since, a communication from our correspondent, "R. J. H.", in which he referred to the following extract from a letter by Major Delaney:

"There may be these two exceptions: An ordinary black man, the keeper of a grog-shop, received the appointment of postmaster across the James river, opposite to Richmond, Virginia—obtained, it is said, at the request of a Democratic community."

The *Era* says:

The statement in regard to the appointment of the "postmaster across the river" is incorrect in every particular and, as far as we know, to all parties concerned, we proceed to lay before our readers the true state of the case, and at the same time furnish proof that will temporarily forbid any future controversy in this matter. The facts are these: The postmaster referred to (Mr. James H. Cunningham, of Manchester, Virginia) is a very worthy and intelligent colored Republican. He was not appointed at the request of the Democratic community in Manchester or elsewhere, but he obtained his position at the solicitation of Hon. Charles H. Porter, M. C. of the Richmond, Va., district, who has ever been and is always ready to promote the interests of every honest Republican in his district as far as lies in his power; and herein it may be truthfully said, "none other need apply."

The former incumbent of said office (Mr. James M. Moody, an appointee of Andrew Johnson, and active opponent of the Republican party) was the happy possessor of a "grocery"—the latter business being conducted in the same room in which the postal affairs were carried on. It will be readily surmised by our readers that this state of things must have been particularly unpleasant to a majority of the citizens, and especially was this the case in Republican quarters. When however, Mr. Cunningham took possession of the office he at once removed the bar-room to another part of the building, so that persons coming to the post office should not be compelled to hear of his arrival.

We had the pleasure of a brief interview yesterday with Mr. John Cousins, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio. Mr. Cousins is on a tour soliciting subscriptions in aid of the University. He is well known in New Orleans, and his friends will be glad to hear of his arrival.

### THE LEVEES!

The Nicholson Pavement—the Sulphur Mining, and all other slanderous reports which the factionists relied upon to crush Governor Warmoth, having fallen still-born, they rallied upon the Louisiana Levee Company as a *point d'appui*! And this, too, has failed them, just as the sunbeams of truth always do dissolve the frosts of error and mendacity.

Gov. Warmoth, in a letter which includes his ever-present readiness to subserve the public welfare, has declared that the levees of the Mississippi must be built and the planters protected. He pays no regard to the fact that his warmest political friends are credited with ownership of the bulk of the stock to be depreciated by his action—he does his duty to the State!

At this time it may be pertinent to examine the connection of the Governor with the various levee schemes which have, during the past two years, raised the hopes of our people to the height of assured protection and again cast them to the depths of almost certain destruction. The first propositions were too vague and wild for even the levee ring, powerful as it was, to override the veto; but when in the modified form in which at the latest session the bill became a law, it passed both houses of the General Assembly with hardly a dissentient voice, so that it would have been worse than useless to have again resorted to that Executive prerogative. But, with an eye single to the interests of the Commonwealth, his Excellency called together the incorporators of the new company, and by argument and persistent opposition compelled a release of some of their new-won franchises and secured safeguards and guarantees for the State not originally provided for, and which now alone render the protection of the people possible!

These guarantees were ratified by the Legislature; and these facts, in whole and singly, should have the due consideration of all who desire to do justice to an upright public officer. The Customhouse "lost tribes" are not expected to heed these words of truth.

Very Respectfully,  
CHARLES J. PORTER.  
Hon. George Erie, First Assist. Postmaster General Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I understand an effort is being made here, and in Manchester, Chesterfield county, in this State, to procure the appointment of Major Walker as postmaster at Manchester, vice J. M. Moody, who is willing to resign in favor of Mr. Walker. Col. D. B. Parker, U. S. Marshal for Virginia, and late mail agent, informs me that he signed the petition for Walker's appointment on being assured that mine would be obtained.

I have not been applied to, however,

to receive their mail in a liquor dispensary; and we are truly pleased to chronicle the fact that Mr. C. has since abandoned the liquor traffic altogether. We append copies of two letters made from originals on file in the Post Office Department, which will abundantly show that Mr. Cunningham's appointment was procured by Mr. Porter, and will also establish how rightfully the latter sought to dispose of anti-Republcan office-holders:

14 WEST CLAY STREET,  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,  
September 2d, 1869.  
Hon. George Erie, First Assistant and Acting Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to request that James M. Moody, Postmaster at Manchester, Chesterfield county, in this State, be removed, and James H. Cunningham, of the same place, appointed in his stead.

Mr. Moody is an active supporter of the rebel party, whereas Mr. Cunningham is a thorough Republican, and competent, honest, and of good moral character.

I will add that his appointment will meet with the cordial approval of the Republican party of Manchester.

I am, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
(Signed) CHARLES J. PORTER.

14 WEST CLAY STREET,  
RICHMOND, VA.,  
September 13, 1869.  
Hon. George Erie, First Assist. Postmaster General Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I understand an effort is being made here, and in Manchester, Chesterfield county, to procure the appointment of Major Walker as postmaster at Manchester, vice J. M. Moody, who is willing to resign in favor of Mr. Walker. Col. D. B. Parker, U. S. Marshal for Virginia, and late mail agent, informs me that he signed the petition for Walker's appointment on being assured that mine would be obtained.

I have not been applied to, however,

and should, of course, have refused if asked, as I had already requested the appointment of James H. Cunningham for that position. With the exception of two or three, my belief is that there is not a single Republican postmaster in this entire Congressional district.

My opinion is that they should be turned out, and active, thorough, honest, and competent Republicans put in their places; however, I do not desire to obtrude my views upon the department.

I have abstained from requesting any further appointments to be made until I could learn the result in Cunningham's case, whose appointment, I presume, has not yet been made, in consequence of numerous prior applications on file.

Hoping to hear from you at an early day, I remain,

Very Respectfully,  
CHARLES J. PORTER.

Mr. Cunningham was appointed in September, 1869, in consequence of these letters, and still holds the position giving general satisfaction to the citizens of Manchester.

DEAR SIR:—I am not much in the habit of writing for the press, but when such flagrant falsehoods as were published in the *Grand Era* of September 23, are given to the public as facts, I think it devolves upon one of us who are residents of this parish to contradict them. I refer to what purports to be the proceedings of a mass meeting of the Republicans of this parish held in this place on the 9th day of September last. The report was:

That "the people turned out en masse." Now, my dear sir, there were not more than seventy-five persons there—men, boys, Warmothians and Dunnites; and if they call a part of the seventy-five that were friends to them a *mass meeting*, I hope that they will be provided with microscopes when they have ordinary meetings, that they may see their audience. It further says that "the meeting was called to order by the Hon. James Lane," and they might have truthfully added, "a young man of no influence whatever, and trying to run the machine in this parish." Judge Thomas Jefferson was unanimously elected president." Shade of the immortal and original Thomas Jefferson appear and don't let the people of this day and time think that this T. J. is one of thy descendants. This Judge Jefferson that made the telling speech—that part is true, for he had been told what to say—is an ex-justice of the peace of the first ward, (Port Hudson), and who, for his misdeeds, was not re-elected last fall; is a colored man, and one, to his shame be it said, who has done more harm to the colored people of his ward than any Democratic justice in this parish. He has, in nearly every instance where there was a case pending before him between a white and a colored man, let the white man go free and make the colored man pay, because he knew that they knew little of the law, no more than he did himself; and that he could frighten them into paying the costs of court. He has been in the parish jail for misdemeanors oftener than he has fingers to count. So much for the Judge!

J. T. Van Tromp is nobody—a boaster, formerly of Baton Rouge. He can truthfully say, "I don't belong to nobody, but he belongs to me."

E. L. Weber is a disorganizer of the most virulent stamp. With him it is rule or ruin. He and his adherents have torn to pieces the parish of West Feliciana, and are now trying to do the same with this parish. As for J. W. Armstead, I will say nothing, for nobody else is as harmful as he is.

Resolved, That we are proud of the fact that, in the late attempt to destroy our party, not one of our 3000 voters could be induced to represent Tensas parish in the Customhouse convention.

Resolved, That we denounce all, and will put down any man or set of men who may attempt to divide our party either in the State, parish or ward.

Resolved, That we adjourn sine die to the call of the President.

J. B. PAYNE,  
President pro tempore  
MATT USSEY,  
Corresponding Secretary.

—In justice to General Butler should be mentioned a fact lately brought to light, that of the three Massachusetts lawyers who attempted to defend John Brown before the courts of Virginia Gen. F. Butler was one.

Resolved, That we endorse the State Executive Committee of which Hon. P. B. Pinchback is president.

</

# THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANA.

## Not Dying Out.

The following items from the Ninth Census are suggestive. They prove that the colored population are not dying out but has increased nearly half a million in the last ten years! It has been repeated over and over again, by the white people of the South that "the niggers are dying out," and many plausible reasons were given; for the war, disease, insufficient food, clothing and shelter were terribly destructive to life. But here stands the fact attested, that the colored people are still with us and growing in numbers.

This fact is ominous of evil, if these people are to be left in ignorance and degradation—exposed to the craft and cruelty of the old masters. A war will as surely grow out of oppression upon freedmen as upon slaves.

But this growth of the colored race is a token for good, if by means of a Christian education they become an industrious, prosperous, virtuous and religious people—an element of strength to the nation and the Church of Christ.

## THE COLORED POPULATION.

States.	1870.	1860.	Inc. Dec.
Alabama.	475,510	437,770	37,740
Arkansas.	111,260	101,910	10,350
California.	4,273	4,086	186
Conn.	9,668	8,627	1,041
Dalas.	21,924	21,627	1,107
Florida.	91,688	87,577	4,111
Georgia.	50,013	46,598	79,444
Illinoia.	24,560	11,428	13,132
Indiana.	5,762	1,069	4,693
Iowa.	17,102	12,277	16,481
Kansas.	210	236,168	13,959
Louisiana.	261,210	330,373	13,837
Maine.	1,606	1,327	279
Maryland.	175,911	171,131	4,780
Mass.	13,941	12,945	996
Michigan.	11,919	6,779	5,050
Minnesota.	739	529	509
Miss.	44,201	43,404	6,797
Missouri.	18,071	11,503	6,568
Neb.	3,292	3,292	707
Nev.	393	45	312
N. Hamp.	509	494	86
New Jér.	30,658	25,336	5,322
N. York.	49,005	37,076	12,929
N. C.	391,689	347,500	44,189
Ohio.	36,673	26,540	10,133
Oreg.	346	128	218
Penn.	65,294	56,949	8,845
R. I.	4,981	3,952	1,029
S. C.	41,696	41,696	9,954
Tenn.	322,331	243,019	79,312
Texas.	233,755	182,921	50,834
Vermont.	924	709	215
Virginia.	512,841	527,763	14,922
W. Vir.	21,113	21,144	3,164
Total.	4,835,106	4,427,294	440,287
Terr.			33,475
Africa.	26	26	
Colorado.	456	446	410
Dakota.	94	94	
H. C.	49	14,316	29,085
Idaho.	53,409	14,316	50
Montana.	193	183	
N. Mex.	172	85	87
Utah.	118	55	62
Washn.	207	30	17
Wyo.	188	183	
Total.	44,903	14,538	30,370
Groceries.	4,860,000	4,441,827	470,657
Total.	4,835,106	4,427,294	440,287

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE

### NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulate in edit. There is not a magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains exerted in its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.

—New England Homestead.

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.—The Nation.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871.

### TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year... \$4 00  
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each, to one remittance; or Six Copies for \$20. 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAAR, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$225 per volume. Single Volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases for binding, will be 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The Postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The Best, Cheapest and most Successful Family Paper in the UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY—SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of CIVILIZATION."—New York Evening Post.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed.

Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—Boston Traveler.

HARPER'S Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.

—N. Y. Sun.

Subscriptions—1871.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year..... \$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for \$20. 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazaar, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expenses, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Fourteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

Proposals.

OFFICE COMMUNIQUE—New Orleans Page No. 11 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, September 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Canal," will be received at this office daily, from 8 A.M. until October 27, 1871, for the furnishing of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plan and specifications to be seen at this office, at the times designated.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,  
Assistant Secretary.

## STEAMBOATS.

### CAIRO.

St. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.  
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD PACKETS  
FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO  
and the Bends.—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,  
104 Common Street.  
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,  
27 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.  
Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,  
26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,  
MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents,  
135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER,  
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO  
AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD  
AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT  
From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR  
CHICAGO, AND ALL  
POINTS NORTH, WEST AND  
EAST, AT THE LOWEST  
RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,  
General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE,  
J. M. WARRE, Master; will

leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, SATURDAY,

JUNE 10; JUNE 24;

SATURDAY, SATURDAY,

JULY 8; JULY 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Gross Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet.

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

JAMES McELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY,

at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

# THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

## INTERESTING ITEMS.

A Zanesville (Ohio) paper narrates a strange, but charming story of the effects of music. A nice young lady, living about four miles from that city, is in the habit of performing on the violin a beautiful air, a religious song and her brother playing an accompaniment on the flageolet. It has been noticed for some time, when this air is played that a beautiful bird, known as the golden warbler, comes and hovers on the wing; only comes when this piece is being played, and is not seen at any other time. When any one desires to see the bird the lady plays this air on the violin, but it never comes in response to any other song, and only when the young lady plays.

—Goldsmith maid, now pronounced the fastest trotter in the world, is fourteen years old and never did anything until she was eight years old.

—Coffin Pitts, a well known and much respected colored citizen of Boston, recently died, and was buried from the Joy street church, of which he was a deacon.

—The Tabernacle in New York, a new church edifice constructed of iron, is pronounced so far a failure that it is believed no more such edifices will be erected.

—The Cardiff giant, after a long series of thrilling adventures, now lies boxed up in a commission merchant's store in Indianapolis, awaiting the liquidation of \$16 against him.

—A last year's graduate of Dartmouth, residing in St. Louis, has forwarded to President Smith \$1,000 with which to found a scholarship, having long purposed to begin the work with his first earnings.

—Alexander H. Stephens is now called a "venerable calamity."

—Gen. Jos. E. Johnston has been nominated for Mayor of Savannah.

—No cases will be heard by the United States and British claims commission before December. The rules adopted do not exclude any claims having the color of justice. The claims of British subjects residing in the south during the late war will not exceed \$5,000,000.

—Mr. Grant's History of the Newspaper Press, announced some months ago in England, is now completed, and will be published immediately in London. It consists of two large octavo volumes, and traces the history of journalism in England from its commencement down to the present year.

—A Xenia gentleman saw a modest looking carriage at the Cincinnati exposition, and thought it would be just the thing for his modest self and family when taking their summer evening rides. Stepping up to the exhibitor, he asked the price, and was politely informed that it was worth only \$1,800. He didn't buy.

—Always consult discretion—it is more discreet to be silent than to speak when it is not accompanied by sense and reason.

—The postal money-order system between the United States and England will go into operation on the 2d of October.

—Ann Ridings is an English girl who lost her appetite sixteen months ago, and has eaten nothing since. She is a blessing to the newspapers.

—France produced silk and mixed goods to the value of \$240,000,000 in the year previous to the war, having had upwards of 280,000,000 looms in operation.

—It is reported that pine lands in Wisconsin to the value of \$400,000, belonging to the Government, were lately bought up by one or two corporations for \$20,000.

—Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

—In justice to General Butler should be mentioned a fact lately brought to light, that of the three Massachusetts lawyers who volunteered to defend John Brown before the courts of Virginia Ben. F. Butler was one.

—A householder in Florida, in filling up his census schedule, under the heading "where born" described one of his children as "born in the parlor" and the other "up stairs." A strict return.

—There are some newspaper verses beginning: "Last night I drew from off my sleeve a little golden hair." Lucky for you your wife didn't find it before you did.

## FUN AND FANCY.

—Why is a man who marries an heiress a lover of music?—Because he marries fortune.

—A pedant remarked to a farmer, "I cannot bear a fool." "Your mother could," was the reply.

—Three things that never agree—two cats over one mouse, two wives in one house, and two lovers over one lady.

—A man in love is a man who wishes to be more amiable and agreeable than he can be, and this is the reason why almost all men in love are ridiculous.

—The Lynchburg Republican suggests that people who grumble at Horace Greeley, for swearing in his editorials should remember that these are merely his cursory remarks.

—Throw a bouquet and a card of thanks to serenaders when you can't invite them in. If you haven't a card, throw the waterpitcher or bootjack.

—More men grow old from having nothing to do, than from overwork. The running machine will keep bright for years—the idle machine will soon rust out.

—Mr. W. Ink, of New Hampshire, is 103 years old. If his parents had even dreamed that he was going to be so hard to rub out, they would doubtless have named him Indelible.

—An Alabama paper published the following notice: "Married, at Flintstone, by the Rev. Windstone, Mr. Nehemiah Sandstone and Miss Wilhelmina Whetstone, both of Limestone." Look out for bromstones next.

—Brigham Young has, on a rough calculation, seventeen wives and sixty-one children.

—The gloom of a Missouri funeral was alleviated by an impromptu jig by an insane man.

—Resolutions of "thanks to God and the police of the city" was passed at an Indianapolis meeting.

—Landseer, the great engraver, brother of Sir Edwin, is totally deaf.

—A somnolent Staten Island bridegroom overslept his marriage hour.

—The Princess Alice is the most intellectual of all the royal family of England.

—Nineteen dresses in three weeks, and she said last night that she could not go to supper, because she had not a rag to her back! "What did Gussy say?" "Why, that he could not go either, as he had no coat to his stomach."

—Men have two ways of extinguishing the flame of love—they either let it burn out quietly, or else they will snuff it out by one blow.

—If brooks are, as poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they "murmuring" about?

—A ship should not be held by one anchor nor life by a single hope.

—Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, said that the most universal possession was hope, for they have it who have nothing else.

—What ought not to be done, do not even think of doing.

—Riches ought to be used as a means to some end, and not to be lavished on every occasion.

—The anger of a monkey and the threats of a flatterer deserve equal regard.

—He who is fortunate in a son-in-law gains a son, or otherwise loses a daughter.

—They whose minds are least grieved by calamities, and who best meet them in action, are the greatest both in public and private life.

—Pyrrho, the philosopher of Ellis, said there was no difference between living and dying. "Why then do you not die?" he was asked "because," answered Pyrrho, "there is no difference."

—An ignoramus had been sick, and on recovering, was told by the doctor that he might take a little animal food. "No, sir," said he, "I took your grub very well, but hang me if I can eat your hay and oats."

—A paper having had an article headed with the conundrum, "Why do wives fade?" a contemporary "suppose it is because they won't wash."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

**NEW YORK,**  
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's  
and May's Patents,

### INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

Twist Combs.

Fine Tooth Combs.

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs.

Riddling Combs.

Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

### COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULK'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Comb, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

Waltham Watches.

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

OF A